

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

Terms of the Tribune.  
DAILY TRIBUNE.  
Mail subscribers, \$10.00  
1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.  
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, \$4.00  
2 copies, do., 7.00  
5 copies, or over, for each copy, 3.00  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers, \$2.00  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.  
Daily Tribune, ordinary advertisements, classified under their proper heads, 15 cents per line, each insertion.  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 per line, each insertion; on fifth page, \$1.50 per line.  
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THE TRIBUNE, New York.  
Address.

To Advertisers.  
We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements as early as possible. If received after 5 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Health had a long and very important session yesterday. The most interesting proceedings were the taking of a vote to annul previous action upon the subject of removing the stands around Washington Market, and the institution of an inquiry into the reason why patients with wounds who are admitted to the New York Hospital, are always attacked with erysipelas, pyemia or gangrene.

A financial panic prevails at Rochester, N. Y., and runs yesterday made upon several of the banking institutions of the city. No danger existed that the banks would not be able to meet all their liabilities.

In the case of the Chilean privateer, the Meteor, evidence was taken yesterday before Judge Betts, and the hearing of the case will again proceed to-day at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. H. D. Kitchell, D. D., of Chicago, is about to become President of Middlebury College, and will leave his present settlement over the Plymouth Church at Chicago, in June.

Two steamers, the Monitor and the City of New-Orleans were in collision on the Sound yesterday morning, and both were badly stove and damaged. No person was killed.

At New-Orleans and through the adjacent country, immense destruction of property is feared from a crevasse in the Mississippi levee at Baton Rouge.

There are additional details respecting the recent frauds on the United States Government at Nashville. Some of the rogues have disappeared.

The Fenian Sisterhood have received from the employees of the Architectural Iron Works \$200 toward their fair.

Gov. Crapo of Michigan has appointed April 19 as a day of public fasting and prayer for the people of that State.

The canals of this State will be opened May 1, except the Champlain Canal, which will be opened May 7.

Gold closed yesterday at 127½ and 127½. Gold-bearing Government stocks are steady, and the currency is lower. Money is active at 6 per cent on call, with some business at 7, and lenders are more cautious as to securities and margins. Exchange is more active at 100½ and 100½ for prime bills at 60 days, with sales of document bills at less than 100. Gold can now be imported at a profit.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE, APRIL 6.—A bill to amend the pension laws was reported by Mr. Van Winkle. A bill was introduced by Mr. Fessenden to amend the act to provide a National currency by a pledge of U. S. bonds. Mr. Lane of Kansas introduced a joint resolution on reconstruction, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. The Civil Rights bill was then taken up, and after considerable debate the question was taken: Shall the vote pass notwithstanding the President's objections? upon which the vote stood 33 to 15, and the Chair announced that the bill having received a two-thirds vote, had passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.  
Resolutions were presented from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce concerning a Bankrupt Law. A large number of private bills were reported and passed. The Dodge-Brooks case was then taken up; Mr. Brooks concluded his argument, and Mr. Davis closed the debate, after which the minority report was voted down, and the resolution declaring Mr. Brooks not entitled to his seat was adopted—84 to 45. The resolution declaring Mr. Dodge entitled to the seat was adopted—72 to 32. Mr. Dodge was then sworn in. Messages were received from the President concerning the British vessel Magdalen, and recommending a modification of the test-oath act. Various petitions and memorials were presented, and at 5½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

## LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

APRIL 6.—Bills were passed authorizing the Commissioners of Central Park to make further improvements; authorizing towns to subscribe to the capital stock of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad; to incorporate the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company. A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill to incorporate the American Exploring and Mining Company.

## ASSEMBLY.

Bills were passed for the reorganization of the Assembly Districts of this State; to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company (by a vote of 85 to 51); regulating the fare on the New-York Central Railroad (by a vote of 72 to 48); to reorganize the Senate Districts of the State; to authorize the construction of a railroad in Christopher and other streets (80 to 33); in the Bowery, Lexington-ave., and other streets (70 to 50); in Courtlandt, Day and other streets (59 to 36); to extend the railroad-tracks in Grand and other streets; for the construction of an Elevated Railway in Broadway (74 to 41).

The National Intelligencer, now chief heifer in the Presidential manger, and said to be in the enjoyment of sundry good things in the way of hay, corn, oats, and choice fodder, devotes itself to the difficult task of "standing by the President." As this duty involves an abuse of nearly everybody else, here is the way it speaks of Senator Trumbull's speech:

"The veto was not assailed in the spirit in which it was written. There was the odor, and, frequently, the very substance of demagogues throughout this carefully written speech, by one of the leading legal minds of the Senate, upon a constitutional question of the profoundest interest, and of extraordinary gravity, which had been presented to the Senate in a manner befitting its solemn character."

Now will the Intelligencer tell us what it thinks of President Johnson's speech on February 22? The word "demagoguery," not very good at best, is too expressive to be used in so limited an application.

The four-page Supplement accompanying today's issue of THE TRIBUNE is one of very unusual importance, containing, as it does, an

entire page of Editorial matter; Correspondence from California, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, and Virginia, together with a highly entertaining letter from the City of Mexico; an important communication about American Iron; an extraordinary amount of local matter, including an extended account of yesterday's great fire; Commercial, Family Markets, &c., &c.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, we rejoice to say, was last evening passed over the President's Veto and the confident predictions of the Copperhead journals, by the decisive vote of 33 to 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Urean, Cresswell, Edwards, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33.  
NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, R. Johnson, Lane (Kan.), McDougal, NeSmith, Norton, Riddle, Salisbury, Van Winkle, Wright—15.

ABSENT—Mr. Dixon.  
[The sum of Republican votes "No" are in italics.]  
—So Mr. Stockton's presence would not have changed the result, as Mr. Scofield's pervasiveness did not. And several Senators who have been confidently counted on to "sustain the President," have voted to sustain the Rights of Man. Honor to the noble Thirty-three!

The House, we feel morally certain, will promptly concur with the Senate. The bill passed on its final reading by 111 Yeas to 38 Nays; so we can lose ten and still have enough. It is not probable that half that number will turn their backs on themselves as well as on the cause of Humanity.

—Well, it is said, the President will refuse to enforce the provisions of this act. That is possible. But the utility, the value of the act will not thereby be destroyed. In the first place, so much of the act as recognizes every one born in this country as an American citizen asks no odds of the President. The Courts will take care of its enforcement. And then, a law stands till it is repealed; while a President's term expires by limitation. Let us be patient, and trust that all will come right, while we do our best to keep it from going otherwise.

The Hon. THOMAS G. ALFORD, Lt.-Governor of our State, will speak on National Politics on Monday evening at the corner of Eighth-ave. and Eighteenth-st. We need not urge those who would hear him to go early.

The New-Jersey Legislature adjourned finally yesterday without having chosen a U. S. Senator.—Mr. Scofield voting to the last with the Democrats against going into joint ballot, and thus defeating it—11 to 10. We presume the Democrats justify themselves on the assumption that there is properly no vacancy; but how can Mr. Scofield? The Federal Constitution expressly requires the Legislature to elect U. S. Senators—a general refusal or neglect to obey this requisition would work a destruction of the Government, whereof the Senate is an essential constituent. We will admit, for the argument's sake, all that is or can be urged against Mr. Cattell; and, having admitted it, we do not see how it excuses Mr. Scofield's refusal to do what the Constitution plainly enjoins to be done. If he judged Mr. Cattell unfit for Senator, it was his right and duty to vote against him, but not to prevent an election. He is nowise responsible for other members' votes.

Garret died hard. If the Civil Rights bill passed, he would become an enemy of the Government. We are very much distressed about the fate of the Government. It had a hard time resisting the defection of one Davis. How can it bear up under that of another?

Saulsbury thinks we are to have civil war in Delaware. The "gallant" sons of Delaware won't stand the Civil Rights bill. There is one man in Delaware who will not do much fighting, we think. Saulsbury belongs to that class who make resolutions but do not live them out.

## DELMAR'S RESURRECTION SIBIP.

The Evening Post says that Mr. A. Delmar introduced, at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, his resolve in favor of Free Trade with a preamble as follows:

"American industry should be supported at all hazards, and every encouragement should be extended toward the inventor of any machine destined to confer advantages upon mankind. He had a life-saving machine which would require no space for its exhibition; and yet, in its beneficial results to mankind, in its economy of labor, and in its general importance to the community, it would stimulate Agriculture; it would furnish new impetus to Manufactures; it would cause general business to be active and profitable; it would increase our exports; it would put money in the Treasury; it would scatter plenty over the land; and it would give active and profitable employment to the laboring classes. Furthermore, the machine cost nothing, there was no patent on it, it was free to all, and it was already perfected and could be put in operation at once."

By this time, the curiosity to know what labor-saving machine Mr. Delmar intended to introduce was aroused to the highest pitch. Slowly drawing from his coat, he produced the resolutions in favor of a revenue tariff, which he published in yesterday's Post, the speech concluded: "The machine which I have ventured to enunciate so highly is nothing more nor less, gentlemen, than Free Trade—or rather, that near approach to it which is to be found in a tariff which has for its object Revenue, and in which protection is merely the unavoidable incident."

—If Mr. Delmar had been candid, "we think he would have informed his younger auditors that his "machine" was no modern invention—but a very old gimcrack—centuries older than that which it is intended to supplant. Our fathers had it in perfect working order from 1782 to 1790—not even a "revenue" duty, but the genuine, unadulterated article—an effort to impose a revenue duty of barely five per cent, wherewith to pay certain pressing obligations being vetoed by State Sovereignty. Now, then, was Agriculture stimulated? Did Manufactures receive a new impetus? Was general business active and profitable? Was plenty scattered over the land? Were the Laboring Classes actively and profitably employed? Surely not. Those were years of general embarrassment, prostration, paralysis, bankruptcy—of a popular conspiracy in New-Hampshire (1786) to overawe and coerce the legislature into an issue of irredeemable paper—of Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts (1787), and other desperate resorts of bankrupt, maddened men, whose property was clutched by the

sheriff and sold for a song. It was this universal prevalence of industrial paralysis, of commercial ruin, that overbore the popular Democratic jealousy of centralized power, and carried the Federal Constitution over the heads of the Sam Adamses, Patrick Henrys and George Clintons of that day. And, when it had been carried—carried, in spite of rural jealousy, by the famished, labor-seeking population of the seaports, there was a great celebration of its triumph in this City (we have talked with those who witnessed it), wherein "PROTECTION TO HOME LABOR" was emblazoned on the banners and shouted from the lips of hundreds of exulting artisans.

Years passed—years of great events, fickle policy, and varying fortunes—during which our infant Manufactures were stimulated by the Embargo and War with Great Britain into a hot-house growth, only to make their ruin, after the return to a Peace Tariff, in 1816, more complete. A very few articles—plain Cottons especially—were saved by Mr. Calhoun in the adjustment of that Tariff; but the great majority were left to perish. And we do positively know that the resulting collapse and paralysis of all our Industry—Agriculture as well as Manufacture—was almost total. Throughout New-England, we judge that every fourth farm was in the hands of the sheriff; while in the West, the general insolvency led to the creation in Kentucky of a "New Court," whose legality was disputed by the partisans of the "Old Court"—the "New Court" being a popular legislative contrivance to stay the collection of debts. By these conflicting Courts, the State was distracted and demoralized for years—while Agriculture was without "stimulus" and Manufactures looked for a "new impetus" in vain.

The Tariff question was thoroughly discussed throughout the ten ensuing years, and the Tariff somewhat improved in 1820, again in 1824, and at length made thoroughly Protective in 1828.

The Evening Post need only turn to its own files of that date to find the most doleful and confident prophecies of general stagnation and collapse as the necessary fruits of "The Black Tariff"—Agriculture paralyzed, Labor without employment, Commerce obstructed, and Ships rotting at our wharves for want of cargoes. Then it need but turn to those same columns for the five years ensuing to find those predictions falsified by a general improvement and prosperity such as the country had never known. Instead of paralysis, general activity and progress; Agriculture and Manufactures, hand in hand, advancing with giant strides, the Revenue steadily increasing under a Tariff which was stigmatized as certain to destroy Revenue from Imports and send us back to Direct Taxes; the National Debt rapidly paid off, and Commerce sharing fully in the general well-being. We defy any man to point to an era of greater thrift than that which followed the enactment of "The Black Tariff" of 1828.

But South Carolina said "Give it up, or we nullify!" and Democracy forced us to compromise away Protection, in order to avoid civil war. A sliding scale was fixed, whereby all duties were gradually reduced to a uniform twenty per cent., which the Free Traders told us was the Revenue standard.

Well: we got down to the bottom at last: Our National Industry paralyzed; Commerce bankrupt; Business stagnant; while our Revenue Tariff had deprived us at once of Income and Credit. We went straight back to Protection at a bound; Free Traders voting with us, because Revenue must be had, and a Revenue Tariff would not afford it.

That Tariff was swindled out of in 1844 by the Kane letter and the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42." We could have beaten our adversaries out of the field if they had dared to meet us fairly and squarely; but they skulked the issue, cheated the People, and elected, as a special guardian of Tariff interests, a Vice-President who overthrew Protection by his casting vote.

We give you fair notice, gentlemen! that we purpose not to be so cheated again. You will have to meet us squarely; and, if you beat us, it will be because the question is decided by those voters who cannot read. But you will not beat us; because (among other reasons) you have no faith in your own principle. You dare not plant yourself squarely upon it. You say we should have "a tariff which has Revenue for its object, and of which Protection is merely the unavoidable incident." But, why have a tariff at all? If it is true, as you constantly assert, that a tariff increases the price of the domestic as well as the foreign article, why should our consumers pay Five Hundred Millions extra to Home Manufacturers in order to get one Hundred Millions into the Treasury? If Free Trade is a good thing, then, *real*, absolute Free Trade is ever so much better than the bogus article which you commend; if not, will you tell us why not?

## ABOUT LYING.

We lay down these fundamental propositions:

1. It is dishonoring as well as immoral to bear false witness, especially when your neighbor is thereby damaged in his rights, his fame, or his fortune.

2. In every case of manifest, willful falsehood, whereby others are thus injured, there devolves on the public and its organs a moral duty of exposing and rebuking the culprit.

3. The N. Y. Herald, in its article of last Saturday on the Connecticut Election, urging the voters to support the English ticket, saw fit to say that

"The President's party believe in conducting this Government for the benefit of forty millions of White people, and of all people of other complexions who may seek its protection, the party opposed to him would build up an aristocracy of three millions of negroes, having peculiar rights and privileges, and superior to White men in every respect."

4. We denounce The Herald's assertion just given in *Italics* as a willful wicked lie—a lie calculated and plainly intended to deceive and mislead, in order to perpetuate the most unjust and perilous degradation and oppression of the Blacks of this country—a lie which no intelli-

gent person can have concocted and uttered without knowing its falsehood and meaning to deceive by its utterance.

Why is it that, in no single instance like this, involving mingled consideration of ethics and courtesy, have we been able to make our antagonists consider, or even face, the Main Question? They always prefer to talk of the rudeness of calling one a liar—the wrong of being a liar they shirk and dodge as though it covered mortal infection. Never once have we been able to coax, or shame, or drive, one of them to copy the statement which we had branded as a lie and endeavor to prove it true. Why not? Why does even The Times—which dipped into this discussion wholly uninvited—relapse into obstinate silence the moment it is asked to consider the Main Question?

The Herald crawls back to the encounter in this sly fashion:

"It is the theory of this [American] system that differences of opinion are not crimes, one way or the other; that men may differ from one another honestly enough in thought, and that such differences are entitled to a courteous hearing and a reasonable answer."

—But, Sir, this is not a matter of "difference of opinion." You charge us, the Twenty Millions of Americans who insist that there shall be, under the Constitution and laws of our country, a perfect equality of civil rights among our countrymen, with conspiring and striving to create an aristocracy of three millions of negroes—to confer on them peculiar and exclusive privileges denied to Whites—and on that charge you ask the people to vote us down—to defeat Gen. Hawley and elect Mr. English Governor of Connecticut. Now, to argue that point with you, as a matter whereon two antagonist opinions may honestly exist, is to give your clients that very dishonest advantage in the canvass which you seek for them. Mind, that you do not argue that our doctrines have a certain tendency: You broadly charge on us a specific purpose and intention. It is you who attack, using naked falsehood as your weapon; we stand on the defensive against your damaging imputation: how shall we meet you on a fair and just footing? We know no other way but to oppose to your willful, deliberate lie the truth that you are seeking to injure us by falsehood, and let the public see this as plainly as possible.

If there be any respectable journal that dissents from this position, we will thank it to say why—always beginning with a categorical treatment of the Main Question.

## THE CITY AND COUNTY TAX LEVY.

## A FARCE.

Every year, the City and County Governments have to go to the Legislature for power to raise from the people the sum necessary for the year's expenses. But the "Ring" has so managed for years past to overrule all provisions of the Legislature as in effect to constitute itself the Supreme Power, and levy upon the people any sums they think proper. The tax levy, in their hands, is a complete farce—the enactments of the Legislature are set at defiance; and no punishment has yet been inflicted upon those who are guilty. The contrivances for swindling the citizens are best shown by the following:

1st.—TRANSFER.  
In 1863, for Cleaning Streets, the amount appropriated by the law was \$222,397 34. This amount was increased by transfers, viz.:  
From Interest on Revenue Bonds..... \$71,251 22  
From Interest on Central Park Bonds..... 15,373 46  
From Interest on Central Park Bonds..... 60,000 00  
From Public Charities..... 1,000 00  
Total transfers..... \$147,624 78  
The amount expended for Cleaning Streets that year was \$139,395 65.

2d.—For Lighting and Advertising, the amount appropriated by law was \$305,000 00. This amount was increased by the following transfers:  
From Interest on Assessment Bonds..... \$4,000 00  
From Interest on Kentucky Bonds..... 20,000 00  
From Public Charities..... 15,000 00  
Total transfers..... \$39,000 00  
The amount expended on this topic, during the year, was \$242,751 54.

3d.—For the City Canteen, the amount appropriated by the law was \$60,000 00. This amount was increased by the following transfers:  
From "Volunteer Family Aid Fund"..... \$5,933 16  
From "Volunteer Family Aid Fund"..... 4,428 97  
From "Public Charities"..... 20,000 00  
Total transfers..... \$30,362 13  
The amount expended was \$89,421 73.

Thus, by the contrivance of transfers, the limitation of the law of the State was evaded, in these three items alone, to the amount of \$286,112 64. When this mode of evading the law was stopped, the same end was accomplished by the means of

## 2d.—JUDGMENTS.

Thus, for Printing and Advertising for the Common Council for the year 1864, the amount allowed by law was \$93,000 00. The amount expended was as follows:  
The amount paid out by Controller directly..... \$23,820 04  
Amount paid out of same account on judgments:  
For Valentine's Manual..... \$5,835 00  
For Valentine's Manual..... 1,890 00  
For Valentine's Manual..... 35,298 34—43,013 34  
For advertising in The Herald..... 5,049 55  
For advertising in The Daily News..... 2,180 85  
For advertising in The New-York Dispatch..... 2,361 87  
For printing minutes of Common Council, &c..... 73,787 91  
Total..... \$23,820 04  
The amount expended was \$93,000 00.

Excess over appropriation..... \$129,433 09  
In 1865, the amount appropriated for cleaning streets was \$300,000 00. The amount expended was as follows:  
Various judgments obtained against the city and paid..... \$706,909 14  
In 1865, the amount of these judgments were for work done in 1863, but the excess of the expenditure over appropriations was at least \$500,000 00.

The reliance placed by our city officials upon this and other modes of annulling or evading the amount of the tax levy is well illustrated by the fact that, in 1865, the Controller expended in the first six months, in the items of "Advertising for Common Council," and "Printing for Common Council," the whole amount appropriated to "Advertising for Common Council"..... \$30,000 00  
Amount expended by Controller in first two quarters..... 32,768 54  
Amount appropriated to "Printing for Common Council"..... 60,000 00  
Amount expended by Controller in first six months..... 58,819 85

For the next six months, the fertile item of "Judgments" will be made very useful to the amount of \$200,000 00. Who is there that will not say that the annual Tax Levy passed by the Legislature is a farce, excepting only as to the power it gives of collecting money from the people?

We now call upon the Legislature to make such stringent provisions as will bring these criminals to speedy justice and long-merited punishment. The eminent legal gentlemen connected with the Legal Bureau of the Citizens' Association have prepared the necessary provisions to accomplish this end, and we urge and entreat the Legislature to pass them. Our City must have relief. Standing by the million must be stopped. The thieves must be punished. Honest labor and capital must be protected. The supreme power of the State must do it; and we solemnly invoke that power, and call upon every man there, as he values

his own home and his dearest rights, to do his duty, and to see to it that the Tax Levy is no longer a farce.

The Daily News of yesterday had a Washington dispatch from its Rebel correspondent: "Druid," thus excitingly foreshadowing the vote of certain Senators to sustain the late Veto:

"Those Senators who have been instructed by Radical legislatures to vote for the Civil Rights bill, will disregard those instructions. Mr. Doolittle, particularly, holds with Mr. Webster that it is the height of impudence for one set of public servants to instruct another set of public servants as to their duties."

—We do not take issue with this. It used to be orthodox Democratic doctrine (but never was ours) that, when a State Legislature saw fit to instruct the U. S. Senators from that State to vote this way or that, they must either obey or resign. But we think there is a moral obligation resting on Senators to vote generally as those who elected them expect, and have a right to expect, that they would. If there be any Senators who have disappointed this just expectation, let them answer it to their own consciences.

## THE "JOHNSON MEETING" AT WASHINGTON ON THURSDAY EVENING.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any attempt on the part of the General Government to force universal suffrage upon the people of any State or Territory against the known will of the loyal people thereof, as unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust.

—Very well: let us settle the matter on that basis. Let all "the loyal people" of each State lately in revolt, and none others, vote on the question, and we agree to abide their decision. What say you?

—By the way, gentlemen, did not most of you thing it "unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust," to force Emancipation on the people of the South? Will you explain?

There are indications of loyalty among Southerners which occasionally come to us, full of consolation and hope. Gen. Hawley of Connecticut has received a letter from a Southern slaveholder, who had been three years in the Southern army, congratulating him on his election. The General's election he regarded as "a triumph of constitutional nationality and universal freedom over national partisanship."

"Twelve months," he goes on to say, "of Freedman's Bureau will give you success to the National party. I am for the Nation, and I find that the Secessionists are with the Democrats of the North, and the Copperheads with the Democrats. I see that the men who attempted to destroy the country are not with you, therefore I conclude that your party desires to preserve it." So long as there are ten men in the South who feel as this writer, we have hope of its ultimate salvation.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE was yesterday admitted to his seat in Congress from the Vth District (part of this City) by a vote of 72 Yeas to 62 Nays.—Mr. James Brooks having previously been declared not duly elected by a vote of 84 to 45. We have no doubt that this is in accordance with the decision of the legal voters of the District as they cast their votes at our last election for Congress.

The Executive Committee of the Vth Assembly District (14th Ward) Union Association held a meeting last evening, and

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the passage by Congress of the bill known as the Civil Rights bill. Resolved, That the above resolve be signed by the officers of this Committee, and a copy thereof be forwarded to the Representative in Congress from this District, requesting that he shall vote for the passage of said bill over the President's veto.

—It was the vote of this Assembly District that nominated and elected Mr. Henry J. Raymond to Congress.

A SURPRISE PARTY IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Some months ago, Gov. Fenton, not having the favor of anybody, North or South, before his eyes, without regard to the Mosaic dispensation, in contradiction to party precedents, appointed a man as Notary Public in the Fourth Ward entirely on his merits. The man, whose name is Wm. P. Powell, and whose color is unconstitutional, is well-educated, of unblemished character, well known to and esteemed by the public of that Ward, notwithstanding his complexion, and the Governor gave him his commission in consideration of the former qualities and without allowing that the latter was a disqualification. The result has justified his judgment. Mr. Powell has as much business as he wants to do in the notarial line, nobody yet having refused to take the oath administered to him from a black man's lips, or declined to accept the notarial seal from a black man's hand. Yes, there was one single instance. One applicant stared in astonishment when brought face to face with the black notary, and finding, like the swearing deacon when his load of hay upset, that there was no oath sufficient for the occasion, simply turned and ran away as though after—the proverbial black one—was after him. He—*we* mean the frightened man—has never been seen in the Ward since.

Mr. Powell's home is in Dover-st., and at the corner of Dover and Water are the rooms of a Temperance Society. Last evening four young men called on him, and saying that the Rooms, where they wanted to go to take the Pledge, were shut up, asked that he would administer an "iron-clad" oath of Total Abstinence as strong as he could "fix" it. It was rather out of the usual line of business, but the young men—all white, and we should judge by their names, all Irish—being very much in earnest, Mr. Powell was equal to the occasion, and immediately drew up and administered the following "iron-clad":

"State of New-York, City and County of New-York, April 6, 1866: We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear, in the presence of God and these witnesses, that we will not drink, taste or handle; neither will we traffic, or encourage any person or persons in the use of any kind of intoxicating liquors, wine or lager beer, from and after this date, for the period of six months, ending the 5th of October, 1866. And we do hereby subscribe our hand and seal the day and year above written."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of April, A. D. 1866. WILLIAM P. POWELL, Notary Public.

All which was duly signed, sealed and witnessed, and the young men went their way rejoicing, fully persuaded that they had done a good thing, found a new way of doing it, and determined, when the six months were up and the pledge maintained, they would take it forever. To all, which there are two morals: That Temperance Rooms should be kept open; and that a black notary may be the "connecting link" in a white man's search after sobriety, notwithstanding the veto of the Civil Rights bill, and the imminent danger of a "war of races."

## FROM ALBANY.

## Another Veto from the Governor.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

## NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS.

## Passage of the Niagara Canal Bill, the Central Railroad Fare Bill, and Several Street Railroad Bills.

## The Elevated Railroad Bill Passes the Assembly—74 to 41.

## EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Special Correspondent.  
ALBANY, Friday, April 6, 1866

## ANOTHER HALF MILLION WANTED.

The Assembly yesterday afternoon considered, in Committee, a bill to appropriate from the State Treasury to a corporation known as "The Southern Central Railroad" the modest sum of \$500,000 per mile. As the road is to connect Soda, on Lake Ontario, with Oswego, near the Pennsylvania line, which places are about 100 miles apart, it follows that half a million of dollars are wanted. What return can be urged in favor of the appropriation I know not. I only know that the proposed road would pass through one of the richest sections of the State, and it appears to me that those who are to be benefited by it had better take the stock and build it. If the State is half as rich as many suppose, the men compassing it must be very well off, and I presume that they use their own money as far as it will go. It is not creditable to a people that have so much money that they do not know what to do with it, to be applying to the State for help. The bill was made a special order for Saturday morning, when I hope it will be slain.

THE SENATE APPOINTMENT BILL was ordered to a third reading in the Senate yesterday afternoon, as reported by the Select Committee on Apportionment.

## NOT ABOLISHED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to do away with the system of repairing the canals by contract, and voting to the end of the session.

BILLS FROM THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.  
The Assembly having sent apart last evening for the consideration of the Senate from the Judiciary Committee, several were taken up and gone through with. Among them was the bill to allow husband and wife to be witnesses for or against each other, which was referred back to the Judiciary Committee to report on. Pending the action to refer, there was a call of the House which consumed a good deal of time and ended in farce, as usual. Nothing is gained by overwork. When the members of the house are tired, the better way is to adjourn.

## CARRIAGE LEGISLATION.

Almost every day a resolution is adopted, in one House or the other, requesting the Governor to return some bill which has received the votes of 82 members and been signed by the Governor. The Governor has two things to think of: First, that the Legislature is not as powerful as it might be; and secondly, that the Executive chair is occupied by a gentleman who does not allow bills to pass out of his hands without his knowledge. When the Legislature is so weak, and the Governor is so strong, it is not surprising that the Governor should be so much more than a mere figurehead. The people may rely upon it, that it will do through the Legislature in a more efficient manner than it has done in the past. They will not get through the Executive Chamber in the same way. They receive all the scrutiny there which they can get.

## SOME MORE LONG SPEECHES.

The Senate returned to the